

Vegetable oils and stearines for the manufacture of margarine.

Wastes:—white waste (cleaning waste); cotton waste; rubber waste; waste of tinned sheets (see Materials, raw).

Weapons of all kinds including sporting guns, and distinctive component parts thereof.

Wheat (included under Cereals); wheat flour, etc. (see Flour); wheat starch (see Starch).

Wire, barbed.

Wolfram ore (see Materials, raw); ferrotungsten.

Wood, in blocks, beams, and boards.

Wool (sheep and lambs).

Woollen and half-woollen rags and shoddy.

Woollen yarn, whatever be the percentage of wool contained therein.

Woollen goods—woven and knitted woollen tricotage goods, whatever be the proportion of wool contained therein; all woven woollen goods (with the exception of curtain and furniture stuffs and passementerie) (the prohibition including wholly or partly made up articles of clothing).

Yarns—woollen (see Wool); cotton; hemp; jute; cocoanut.

Zinc in blocks and sheets (see Materials, raw).

#### NETHERLANDS.

#### LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

September 29, 1915.

#### NOTES.

(1) The Crown reserves to itself the right to grant exceptions in certain cases from the prohibitions of export established by Royal Decree, and (by Royal Decree of 28th August, 1914) the Netherlands Minister of War is authorised in special cases to grant exemptions from any prohibitions to export specified goods which had then been issued or which might in future be issued.

A Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 11th July, 1915, lays down regulations concerning export licenses, *Inter alia*, it is prescribed that export licenses will only be issued for definitely described quantities of goods, and are to be valid only for a period of one month from the date of issue, unless a shorter period is fixed in the license.

(2) A Netherlands Law of the 9th July, 1915, prohibits the loading into, or transport in, fishing vessels, of goods of which the exportation is prohibited, in so far as such goods are not required for use on board exclusively. The Minister of Marine is empowered to grant exemption from this prohibition in special circumstances.

(3) Special bureaux [*centraal bureau*] have been established by the Netherlands Government for the regulation of the exportation of certain commodities [butter, cheese, pork]. The commodities in question may only be exported from the Netherlands when accompanied by a special export certificate [*uitvoerconsent*] issued by the respective bureau.

[The notes printed in small type under certain headings in the list below are in the nature of *explanations* of the scope, etc., of the prohibitions to which they refer. The majority of such explanatory notes are translations of Notes appended to the list of prohibited goods which are printed from time to time in the official Dutch paper the "Handelsberichten," and it should be borne in mind that they are in the nature of decisions on the part of the authorities administering the prohibitions, and appear to be liable to alteration or modification as the result of later decisions.]

Acetone.

Acids—nitric, sulphuric. (See also under Medicines, etc.)

Aeroplanes, etc. (See under Flying machines).

Ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate (see Fertilisers).

Ammunition, gunpowder, and parts thereof.

Arachides, arachides cake, and arachides meal; almond substitute made from arachides.

Arms, except sporting arms.

Automobiles and parts thereof (including tyres), and motor cycles and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, speedometers are not regarded as coming under the prohibition applicable to parts of automobiles, nor are bodies (*koetswerken*) for automobiles.

[See under Rubber waste for worn-out motor tyres.]

Bacon (*spek*), fresh, salted, dried, and smoked. (See also under Pork and Meat.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, the prohibition does not apply to exports to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions, nor to bacon in railway trains and on ships and boats and intended solely for the use of the persons in such trains or vessels. [See also Note to "Pork, etc.]

Bandaging articles and materials therefor (see under Medicines).

Barbed wire (see Wire).

Barley, barley meal, and all articles produced from barley. (See also under Cereals.)

Beans (see Pulse).

Beef (cattle flesh).

According to a notice by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 11th August, exemptions from the prohibition of the export of cattle flesh will only be allowed in respect of:—(a) dried, frozen, and salted organs; and b, cured cattle flesh which, mixed with pig's meat, is exported in the form of sausages, and is accompanied by an export permit (*consent*).

Beets (sugar beets).

Benzine (petrol).

Biscuits, etc. (see under Bread).

Blankets and blanket material, woollen (see under Wool, etc.).

Bones; bone-meal (see under Fertilisers).

Brass, bronze, etc. (see Copper and alloys thereof).

Bread, ship and other biscuits, cakes, etc. (all articles produced from wheat and spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and maize).

A Royal Decree of the 1st January, 1915, empowered the Dutch military authorities to allow the export of certain quantities of bread for supplying the daily requirements of the inhabitants of foreign territory in the immediate vicinity of the Dutch frontier, if such inhabitants are unable to obtain bread in their own country, or can only do so under very onerous conditions.

Briquettes (except charcoal briquettes).

Buckwheat and all articles produced from buckwheat. (See also under cereals.)

Butter (except butter accompanied by a special export certificate).

Cabbage (white cabbage).

Calcium acetate; calcium cyanamide (nitrite of lime) and calcium nitride (lime nitrogen) (see Fertilisers).

Carbonate of potassium, caustic potash (including potash lye), potassium salts.

Carts and carriages for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

[See Note to Motor cars.]

Cattle, living.

A notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 24th August, 1915, provides that as from the 13th September, pedigree cattle and cows in calf will (subject to compliance with the regulations established by the notice) be allowed to be exported by sea from Amsterdam and Rotterdam and by rail from Nieuweschans, Oldenzaal, Winterswijk, Zevenaar, Venlo, Roermond, and Roosendaal.

Cereals and articles produced therefrom.

A Notice issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry on the 12th July, 1915, states that the prohibition of the export of wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat is to apply to the new (1915) harvests of these cereals.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition under the heading "Cereals":—

The following are prohibited:—buckwheat, barley, barley meal, oats, maize, maize meal, rye, rye meal, wheat, wheat meal (flour), and all products derived from buckwheat, barley, oats, maize, rye, spelt and wheat.

Beer, yeast, gin, maize oil, and malt wine do not fall under the prohibition, but the following products do:—(biscuits including ship's biscuit, dog's biscuit, and other biscuits,) cakes, porridge, gingerbread, macaroni, malt coffee, wafers, pudding powder prepared with grain meal, racabout, trisenit, vermicelli, waffles, and similar articles.

Oat flakes which have been specially prepared for sufferers from diabetes may, however, be freely exported.

Cheese (except cheese accompanied by a special export certificate).

His Majesty's Minister at the Hague reported on the 26th April, 1915, that the State Central Bureau for the Export of Cheese had determined that on and after the 1st May certificates would be granted in respect of 80–90 per cent. of the cheese purchased or produced in the Netherlands—the percentage varying according to the Province and the description of the cheese.

Chicory in any form (including chicory roots), and coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peekoffie*).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 1st July, 1915, coffee syrup (burnt molasses) does not fall under the prohibition of export.

Chile saltpetre (see Fertilisers).

Cloth, military, and clothing made therefrom. (See under Wool.)

Coal; coal-tar; coal-tar dyes (see under Tar dyestuffs).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 1st July, 1915, bunker coal may be exported in any ship in a quantity sufficient to carry the ship to its next port of destination.

Cocoa beans, raw; cocoa paste; cocoa in the lump.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 1st July, 1915, the prohibition of cocoa beans applies also to shelled and broken cocoa beans, to cocoa dust, and to roasted cocoa beans. As regards cocoa husks and meal thereof, see under Force feeding cake.

Coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peckoffie*) (see under Chicory).

Copper and alloys thereof, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which copper or copper alloy does not constitute a main component part).

A Royal Decree of the 3rd March, 1915, provided that the Minister of Finance shall decide whether copper or copper alloy constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, electric incandescent lamps may be exported, as copper does not constitute the main component. This does not apply to unserviceable incandescent lamps, which are prohibited as scrap copper.

Copper sulphate; copper oxide.

Cotton, raw; cotton waste; cotton yarn.

Cotton seed (see Oilseeds), cotton-seed cake, cotton-seed meal.

Diuretinum.

Dyestuffs (tar dyestuffs) (see under Tar dyestuffs).

Earthnuts, earthnut cake, and earthnut meal; almond substitute made from earthnuts.

Electric pocket lamps, parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture thereof.

Engine (machine) and lubricating oils.

[See Note under Lubricating oil.]

Ether.

Fat—all melted or unmelted animal fats, mixtures of these fats with each other, or mixtures thereof with vegetable oils or fats. (See also Tallow.)

A Notice published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce on the 7th June, 1915, explained that this prohibition is intended to prevent entirely the export of unmixed fat of cattle and pigs. The exportation of the following articles to a limited extent, under export licenses, will be permitted:—

(1) Certain mixtures suitable for use as substitutes of fat of cattle or of pigs;  
(2) Certain products of the fat of cattle or pigs, imported into the Netherlands from abroad (e.g., neutral lard, premier jus, oleomargarine, etc.).

(3) Animal fats other than cattle and pig fat (e.g., mutton fat, hardened fish oil, etc.).  
Margarine may be freely exported in so far as by its preparation with milk and milk products it has been rendered suitable for use as a butter substitute.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, the prohibition does not apply to exports of fat to Dutch overseas Colonies and Possessions, nor to fats for the actual use of passengers on railway trains or ships or boats.

Fecula, and products manufactured therefrom.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to potato meal, potato starch, tapioca, sago, arrowroot, dextrine, glucose (grape sugar), manioc, etc.

Fertilisers:—Chile saltpetre, lime saltpetre (nitrate of lime), lime nitrogen (calcium nitride), nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide), ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate, guano and other nitrogenous fertilisers, superphosphates; crude phosphates.

Flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom (see under Wool).

Flax (linen) yarns and tow yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes.

Flying machines and parts thereof.

Flour and meal, of wheat and spell, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and maize; also potato flour (including potato sago and potato starch).

Force feeding cake [see also those specially mentioned in the list], and meal and waste thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to cocoa husks, cocoa husk meal, copra, groundnut husk meal (finely ground groundnut shells), and linseed husks.

The articles known in the trade as palm-kernel cakes and copra meal or cocoa meal are generally obtained by grinding or powdering palm-kernel cakes and copra cakes, or cocoa cakes, and are to be regarded as waste thereof, and thus fall under the prohibition of export applicable to meal and waste of force feeding cakes.

Mowra cakes, the residue from expressing Mowra seeds, come under the prohibition of export of force feeding cakes.

Fuel (see under Benzine, Briquettes, Gas-oil, Liquid fuel, Petroleum, Coal, Coal-tar, and Tar colours).

Gas oil.

Goats, live, and goat flesh.

Gold coin and bullion (bars, rods, etc.).

The prohibition does not apply to gold coins carried by *bona fide* travellers.

Grain waste.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to Vienna glue or shoemakers' glue made from waste in the manufacture of wheat starch. Molasses cattle feed mixed with grain waste falls under this prohibition. Chaff falls under the prohibition of grain waste or straw.

Grass seeds.

Groats. (For oat groats, see under Cereals.)

Groundnuts, groundnut cake and groundnut meal; almond substitute made from groundnuts.

Guano (see Fertilisers).

Gunpowder. (See under Ammunition.)

Half-woollen (mixed woollen goods) (see under Wool).

Hay.

A notice was published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 22nd April, 1915, stating that it was intended to grant permits for the exportation of certain parcels of hay which cannot be consumed in the Netherlands in view of the approaching grazing season.

Hemp yarns, resembling linen yarns, and destined for weaving (not including hemp for binding twine, manila hemp, sisal, etc.).

Hides and skins. (See also Sheep fleeces.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 1st July, 1915, this prohibition applies to all hides and skins, and also to peltry, but not to furriers' wares. In the case of slaughtered calves and other slaughtered cattle, the hides may not be exported with the carcass.

Hogwash, dried.

Horses.

A Ministerial Decree of the 25th August, 1915, temporarily permits the exportation, as from the 30th August, of geldings and stallions under 20 months. The export may be effected by sea from Rotterdam, or by train from Nieuweschans, Oldenzaal, Winterswijk, Zevenaar, Venlo, and Simpelveld. Instruments, medical and optical; surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 1st July, 1915, the prohibition of the export of "surgical instruments" does not apply to rubber articles for the sick-room, such as air-pillows, ice-bags, etc. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Iron, raw, of all kinds; profile iron, tool steel, scrap cast iron.

Iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron or steel wire; barbed wire; sheet iron, tinned (tinplate).

Jute, raw; jute cloth; jute yarns.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 1st July, 1915, tailors' linen, consisting of cotton or linen warp with jute weft, does not fall within the scope of the prohibition of jute cloth.

Knitting machine needles.

Lard (see under fat).

Lead and its alloys; waterpipes and watermaines of lead or of tinned lead.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, tin solder, consisting of 30 per cent of lead and 70 per cent of tin, is prohibited as a lead alloy. Lead ashes, which, besides lead oxide, often contain an appreciable proportion of metallic lead, are also prohibited to be exported.

Leather and articles manufactured therefrom.

Lime, nitrate of (lime saltpetre), nitrite of (calcium cyanamide), lime nitrogen (calcium nitride) (see Fertilisers).

Linen yarns and tow-yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes.

Linseed (see Oilseeds), linseed-cake, linseed-meal.

Liquid fuel.

Lubricating and machine oils.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 1st July, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to Chinese wood oil (obtained from the seeds of *aleuritis cordata*), groundnut oil, cotton-seed oil, linseed oil, maize oil oleic acid, palm-kernel oil or soya oil. Solid fat (*consistevet*), and other similar lubricating grease, and hydrogenised castor oil (*i.e.*, castor oil hardened by chemical means) fall under the prohibition.

Macaroni and vermicelli.

**Magnesium salts.**

The "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition of "Magnesium salts":—

Crude carbonate of magnesium or magnesite and refined carbonate or magnesium, called magnesia alba or merely magnesia, fall under the prohibition of the export of magnesium salts.

Magnesium oxide, burnt magnesia, calcined magnesia, or magnesia usta, which, in the unrefined state, is known in the trade as burnt or calcined magnesite, is not really a salt, and therefore does not fall under the prohibition of magnesium salts. Refined magnesium oxide for medicinal use falls under the prohibition of the exportation of medicines.

Maize, maize meal, and all articles produced from maize. (See also under Cereals.)

Manures (see Fertilisers).

Meal of pulse; meal and other products of wheat, spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, maize, and rice; meat-meal.

Meat (see under Bacon, Beef, Goat-flesh, Mutton, Pork): meat preparations and provisions containing meat, preserved in tins or other airtight receptacles.

Medical and optical instruments.

Medicines and bandaging articles, and materials for making them.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, contains the following explanations under this heading:—

The prohibition is temporarily withdrawn in respect of the obromine, cinchona bark and products derived therefrom, cocaine, coca, and cubobs. The following articles among others, are not as a rule regarded as being covered by the prohibition:—ammonia, carbonate of ammonia, acetic acid, barium chloride, bleaching powder, blood albumen, cocoa butter, caseine, Chinese wood oil, licorice, corn coffee, gelatine, gypsum, glycerine, Glauber's salts, iris root (*rhizoma calami*), carraway-oil, linden blossom, sugar of milk, musk, clove oil, paraffin, peppermint, saccharin, sanato-gen, star aniseed, vanilline, and silicate of soda, and certain specialities prepared by A. M. Boom, of Arnhem, and other firms.

The following *inter alia*, are covered by the prohibition:—

Alum, borax, bicarbonate of soda, iodine, iodic acid and other iodine combinations, camphor and camphor acid, creosote and cresol, codliver oil, sugar of lead, magnesia alba, magnesia usta, (pure magnesium oxide), lactic acid, naphthalene, peppermint oil, arsenic, sal ammoniac, thymol, tartaric acid, hydrochloric acid;

opium and its derivatives: morphine, codeine, pantopon laudanum, etc.;

salicylate, aspirine, novaspirine, diaspirine, antifibrine, lactophenine, antipyrine and other medicinal compounds derived from salicylate and aniline;

further, mercury and mercury salts, salvarsan and neosalvarsan bromine, salts and other bromine compounds, bismuth, carbolic acid or phenol (purified or crude), castor oil, and patent medicines for inducing sleep, such as adaline, veronal, and trional.

Military cloth and clothing made therefrom; goods suitable for military purposes, manufactured wholly or in part of linen yarns and tow-yarns.

Milk, and all products of milk.

Molasses; molasses cattle food.

Motor cars and parts thereof, including tyres; motor cycles and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, speedometers are not regarded as coming under the prohibition applicable to parts of motor cars, nor are bodies (*koetswerken*) for motor cars.

[See under Rubber waste for worn-out motor tyres.]

**Mutton.**

Needles (knitting machine needles).

Nickel, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which nickel does not constitute a main component part).

A Royal Decree of the 16th April, 1915, authorised the Minister of Finance to decide (if necessary) whether nickel constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

Nitrate of lime (lime saltpetre), nitrate of sodium (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers); nitrate of potash (see Potash salts).

Nitric acid.

Nitride of calcium (lime nitrogen) and nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide) (see Fertilisers).

Oats and all articles produced from oats. (See also under Cereals.)

Offals of cereals.

[See Note to Grain waste.]

Oilcakes (ground-nut cake, cotton-seed cake, linseed cake, etc.) (see Force feeding cake).

Oilseeds:—linseed, rape-seed, and other oil seeds, but not carraway seed, mustard seed, and blue poppy seed.

A Notice issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce on the 12th July, 1915, states that the prohibition of the export of linseed, colza-seed, rape-seeds, and other oil seeds is to apply to the new (1915) harvests of such seeds.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, the following fall under the prohibition of the exportation of oilseeds:—anacardi nuts, cashew nuts, canary seeds (*canarium pitten*), ground-nuts (arachides) and almond substitute made therefrom, hemp seed, ilippi nuts, mowra seeds, shea nuts and all other *Bassia* seeds, kapok seeds, niger seeds, palm kernels, and sunflower seeds. By "canary seeds" (*canarium pitten*) are meant the seeds of various kinds of canary used in place of almonds, and the term does not therefore apply to canary seeds used as birds' food, which may be freely exported, Bombay kernels (the seeds of *prunus bokhariensis*), cedar-wood nuts (the seeds of *pinus cembra*), and myrrha beans (the seeds of *pinus*) are also exempt from prohibition.

Oils:—see under Gas-oil; Lubricating and machine oils; Rape-seed oil; Petroleum; Benzine; Liquid fuel; Turpentine.

Optical and medical instruments.

Peas (see under Pulse).

Petroleum; benzine.

Phosphates, crude; superphosphates (see Fertilisers).

Pigs, living.

Pockets lamps (electric), parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture of the same.

Pork (*varkensvleesch*), in any form (except that accompanied by a special export certificate).

(See also Bacon, and Meat preparations, etc.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, this prohibition applies also to sausages and any other form of preserved pigs' meat. The prohibition is not, however, applicable to exports to Dutch overseas Colonies and Possessions.

The same publication states that export certificates may only be used for native (Dutch) products, and that they cannot be used for American bacon or other foreign bacon or meat.

Potash (potassium carbonate), caustic potash (including potash lye), potassium salts.

Potatoes; potatoes cut in pieces or mashed, and waste of potatoes; potato flour (see under Fecula).

According to a notice published by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce on the 6th May 1915, potato fibre (*aardappelvazels*) is prohibited under the heading of potato waste. Potato fibre which has been entirely worked up may, however, be exported without permits. Fibre containing, in the dry material, more than 50 per cent of fecula is not regarded as having been worked up.

Poultry, alive or dead.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 5th August, 1915, the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has decided to allow the exportation of old fowls (alive or dead) as from the 9th August, and under certain conditions.

Pulp, dried, and sugar pulp.

Pulse and pulse meal; all runner beans (even if dried), French beans (even if dried), and Heinrich Reesen beans; preparations and preserves of pulse-seeds.

According to notices in the Official Gazette of the 20th May and the 4th and 24th July, 1915, applications for permission to export brown and white beans will not be considered unless the applicant has stored in the Amsterdam position a quantity of beans of the 1914 harvest equal to at least one-third of the quantity to be exported. No green peas or marrow peas will be allowed to be exported after the 31st July, 1915.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, ground-nuts and almond substitute made therefrom, vetch seeds, and hop-seeds, fall under this prohibition, but not green unripe pulse-seeds which are to be used as vegetables.

A Notice issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, on the 12th July, 1915, states that the prohibition of the export of pulse is to apply to the new (1915) harvest.

Pyrites.

Rags, woollen and half-woollen.

Rape-seed (see Oilseeds), rape-cake, rape-cake meal, rape-seed oil.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, butter oil (consisting of refined rape-seed oil) comes under the prohibition of rape-seed oil.

Rennet preparations.

Rice, rice waste, and all producers of rice (including rice starch).

Resin.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, this prohibition applies only to the product known to the trade as resin (pine resin), and not to products such as gum damar and gum copal. So-called pitch consisting almost entirely of resin, including brewers' pitch, is covered by the prohibition, but real pitch (coal-tar pitch) is not.

Rubber waste; rubber tyres (see under Tyres).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, motor tyres with worn-out treads (*doorgeschakte kieren*) fall under the prohibition of export of rubber waste.

Rye, rye meal, and all articles produced from rye. (See also under Cereals.)

Sacks, empty.

A notice was published by the Ministers of Finance and of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce on the 18th November, 1914, to the effect that sacks which have been imported to the Netherlands filled may be re-exported in an empty condition after the necessary permission has been obtained. In order to obtain this permission it must be proved that an equal number of sacks of the same sort, filled, was previously imported from the country to which the empty sacks are destined.

Salt.

Salted vegetables.

Saltpetre—Chile and lime saltpetres (see Fertilisers); common saltpetre (see Potash salts).

Sauerkraut.

Scythes.

Seeds (grass).

[Sheep, living]; sheep fleeces.

A Ministerial Decree of the 14th July, 1915, provides that, for the present, permits will be granted for the exportation of live sheep.

Shellac.

Shoddy (artificial wool).

Skins (see Hides).

Soap—all soaps which are not in the form of powder, bar, or cakes (pieces).

Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers).

Spades.

Spelt (see Wheat).

Starch (rice starch, potato starch, maize starch, and other kinds).

Steel and iron wire, and articles made of steel or iron wire; tool steel.

Stomachs of calves.

Straw.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July 1915, straw-bands, also straw, used for packing goods, do not fall within the scope of the prohibition. Straw used for covering and protecting potatoes, vegetables, and fruit, up to a maximum of 300 kilogs. per waggon, is also excepted from the prohibition.

Chaff is covered by the prohibition of the exportation of grain waste or of straw.

Sugar: sugar pulp (see also Syrups); molasses; sugar beets.

On the 23rd September, 1914, the Dutch Government permitted the exportation of 60 per cent of new season's sugar, beginning September-October. This percentage was reduced to 40 per cent by a Decree of the 7th June, 1915.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, edible and potable wares prepared with sugar are not prohibited to be exported unless they are covered by some heading, other than sugar, on the prohibited list.

Sulphate of ammonia (see Fertilisers); sulphate of copper.

Sulphuric acid.

Superphosphates (see Fertilisers).

Surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to rubber articles for the sick room, such as air-pillows, ice bags, etc. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Syrups (not including apple syrup).

Tallow.

Denatured tallow (tallow unfit for consumption) is *not* prohibited to be exported.

Tanning materials and tanning extracts.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to logwood, barium chloride, gall-nuts and extracts therefrom, hemlock bark, kino and extracts therefrom, and quercitron bark or fustic.

Tar (coal tar); tar dyestuffs, and all substances derived from tar which may be used for the preparation or application of tar dyestuffs.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to aniline oil, benzol and naphthalene. Dry colours, consisting principally of heavy spar, sodium sulphate, and other cheap materials, coloured with at most 5 per cent of aniline colour, are not prohibited to be exported.

Tinned sheet iron (tinplate); empty.

Tinned meats or provisions containing meat.

Toluol.

Tool steel.

Tow yarns (see under Linen yarns).

Turpentine.

Tyres for motors (as parts of automobiles); tyres for cycles, including tyres attached to cycles.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, used tyres on the wheels of cycles used in *bona fide* frontier traffic are *not* covered by the prohibition of export of cycle tyres. As regards worn-out motor tyres, see Note to Rubber waste.

Vaseline.

Vegetables, salted.

Vehicles for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

[See Note to Motor cars.]

Vermicelli and macaroni.

Waste of wool; cotton waste; rubber waste.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, motor tyres with worn-out treads (*doorgesakte hielten*) fall under the prohibition of the export of rubber waste.

Walnut trees and Walnut wood.

Waste of grain; rice waste; potato waste.

[See Note to Grain waste and to Potato waste.]

Waterpipes and watermains, of lead or of tinned lead.

Weapons (except sporting weapons).

Wheat, wheat flour, and all articles produced from wheat. (See also under Cereals.)

Wire:—barbed wire; iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron and steel wire.

Wood (walnut).

Wool, raw and washed; artificial wool (shoddy); wool waste; sheep fleeces; woollen yarns and woollen mixed yarns; woollen blankets and blanket material; woollen or half-woollen goods; flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom. (See also Military cloth.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 1st July, 1915, the prohibition of the export of woollen and half-woollen goods is not to be applied to goods in the piece except in the case of those specially named, e.g., flannel, military cloth, and woollen blanket material.

Half-wool, Jaeger cloth or flannel comes under the prohibition of flannel.

Mohair or angora wool, camel hair, and alpaca hair are regarded as wool for the purpose of the export prohibitions.

Carpets (*prijten*) do not come under the prohibition of export.

Woollen and half-woollen rags.

Yarns:—see under Cotton, Jute, Hemp, Linen, Wool.

Zinc sheets; zinc, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which zinc does not form a main component part).

A Royal Decree of the 25th June, 1915, empowered the Minister of Finance to decide, if necessary, whether zinc constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

## ITALY.

### LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

September 13, 1915.

#### NOTES.

(1) *Re-exportation*.—The prohibition of exportation covers re-exportation from warehouse or in discharge of "temporary admission" permits.—*Decree of August 6, 1914.*

(2) *Transit*.—Merchandise, the exportation of which is prohibited, cannot be re-exported to foreign countries under process of transit or transshipment if it has arrived in an Italian port with bills of lading indicating Italy as the original destination, or if there is no clear indication of destination.

For this purpose, consignments provided with bills of lading "to order," not indicating by name a foreign (non-Italian) destination, and those having only bills of lading "to bearer," will be considered as destined for the internal use of the State (i.e., in Italy).—*Decree of November 13, 1914.*

(3) *Exceptions* to the prohibitions of export noted on pages 1639 to 1648 may be made by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministers of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.—*Decree of August 1, 1914.*

(4) A Royal Decree of the 10th June, 1915, prohibited the exportation of articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited or from the products of such materials. His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 4th July that the Italian Minister of Finance had issued the Italian Customs authorities explanatory